DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST RECREATION SITES

Map No.	Name	Elev.	Season	Sites	Family	Group	Trailer	Picnic	Special Features Nearby
1	Pine Park*	6 8	Mem-Oct						
2	Enterprise Reservoir**	4 C	6000	July-Oct	27				Enterprise Reservoir
3	Pine Valley**	3 F	6800	June-Oct	60	36			Pine Valley Mountains
4	Yarnton Castle	7 C	6900	July-Oct	33				Yankee Meadows Loop Road
5	Cedar Canyon	9 B	6600	June-Oct	20				Riverbend Pines Zion Overlook
6	Navajo Lake	10 C	9100	June-Sept	74				Cedar Breaks National Monument
7	Duck Creek	10 D	8600	June-Sept	100	36			Strawberry Point Overlook
8	Panguitch Lake	8 D	8200	Mem-Oct	18	36			Extensive Lava Flows
9	Red Canyon	8 D	7500	June-Oct	18				Tropic Reservoir
10	Pine Lake	8 D	8200	June-Oct	20				Table Cliff Plateau
11	Tree Lake	6 A	8800	Mem-Oct	18				Aquarius Plateau
12	Blue Spruce	6 A	8200	June-Oct	3	3			Hells Backbone
13	Oak Creek	5 A	8800	June-Oct	12				Wayne Wonderland Overlook
14	Pleasant Creek	5 A	8800	Mem-Oct	19	3			Wayne Wonderland Overlook
15	Singletree	4 A	8100	June-Sept	37	3			Wayne Wonderland Overlook

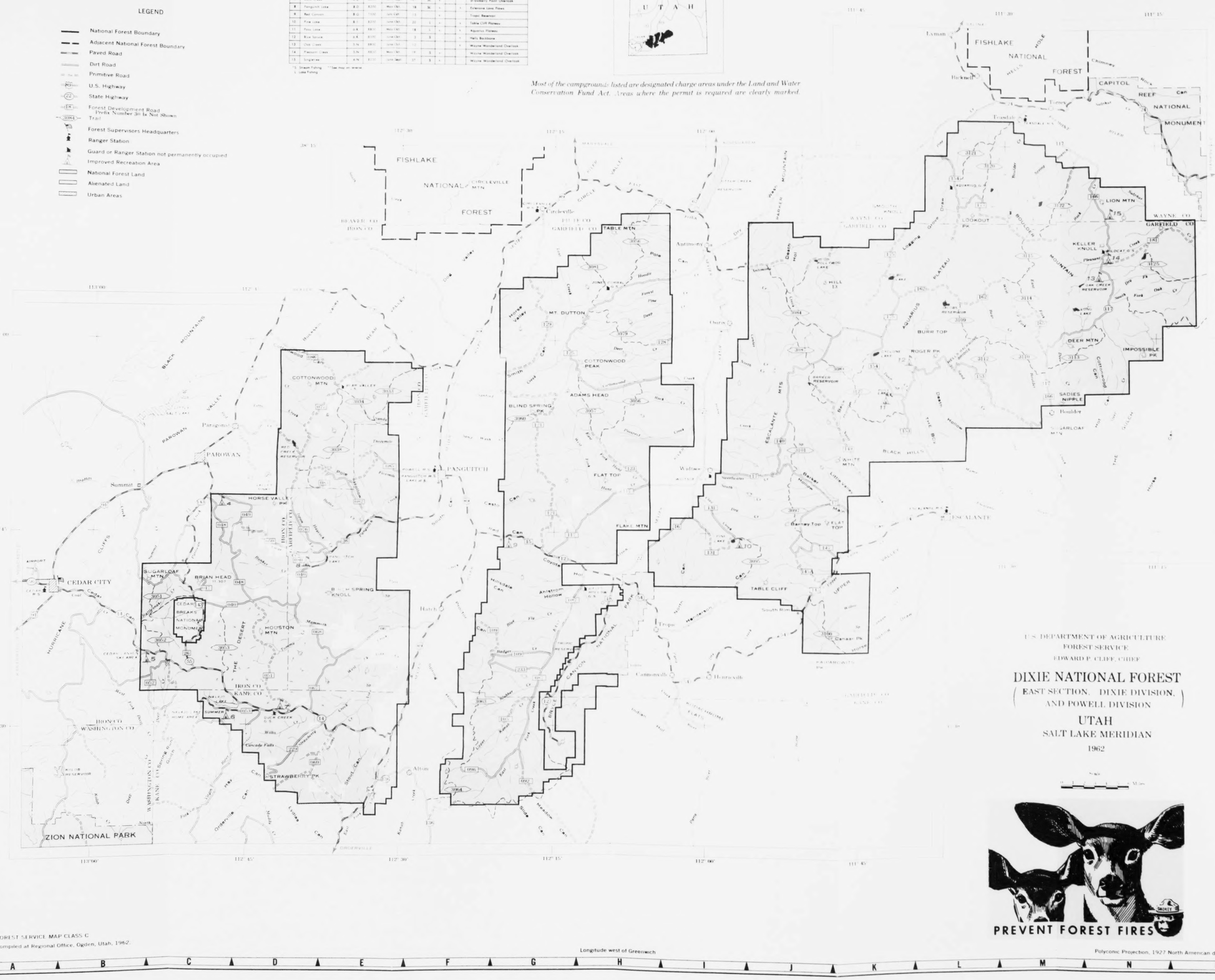
*Steam Fishing **See map on reverse L Lake Fishing

KEY MAP

Most of the campgrounds listed are designated charge areas under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Areas where the permit is required are clearly marked.

LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Paved Road
- Dirt Road
- Primitive Road
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- Forest Development Road (Prefix Number 30 Is Not Shown)
- Trail
- Forest Supervisors Headquarters
- Ranger Station
- Guard or Ranger Station not permanently occupied
- Improved Recreation Area
- National Forest Land
- Alienated Land
- Urban Areas



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

(EAST SECTION, DIXIE DIVISION, AND POWELL DIVISION)

UTAH
SALT LAKE MERIDIAN
1962

FOREST SERVICE MAP CLASS C
Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962.

Longitude west of Greenwich

Polyconic Projection, 1927 North American datum.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS LANDS OF MANY USES

June 12, 1960, was a landmark in Forest Service history. That day the Multiple-Use and Sustained-Yield Law, Public Law 86-517, was signed by the President. It gave statutory recognition to fundamental principles of land management that had been practiced by the Forest Service throughout its long history. The law directs that the renewable surface resources of the National Forests be developed and administered on a multiple-use and sustained-yield basis.

The term "multiple use" means different things to different people. This is only natural because the pattern of use varies greatly from place to place as topography, vegetation, soils, and human needs vary.

The objective of multiple use on the National Forests, however, is to obtain the optimum combination of uses and services for the benefit of the American people. National Forest resources include recreation, forage, timber, water, and wildlife. Minerals are a closely-related resource, but classed as non-renewable.

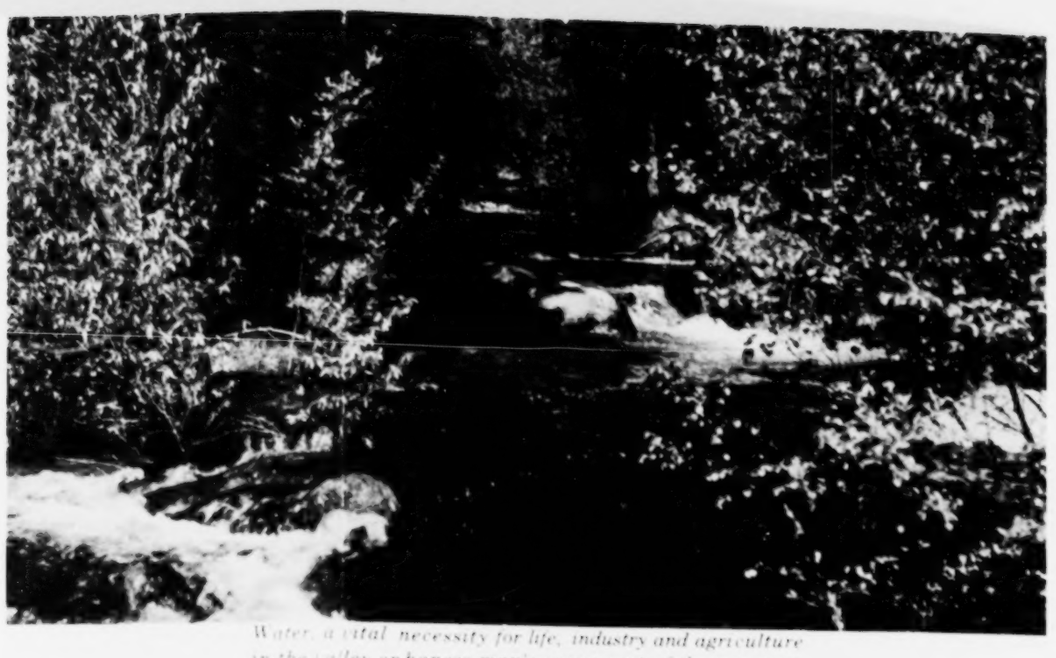
An essential of multiple use is positive, coordinated management of the several uses involved, and their deliberate, carefully planned integration so they will interfere with each other as little as possible and supplement each other as much as possible.

The related practice of sustained yield means perpetuating a high-level annual or periodic output of the various renewable resources without impairing the land's productivity.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1960 O-678961

March 81 - 2136

DIXIE
National Forest



Water, a vital necessity for life, industry and agriculture in the valley enhances man's enjoyment of the mountain.

You, as a citizen of the United States, are joint owner of this mountainous area – almost two million acres stretching 170 miles across southern Utah. Known as the "Land of the Rainbow Canyons," it includes high plateaus and deep canyons of outstanding scenic beauty. The largest National Forest in Utah, it straddles the divide between the Great Basin and the Colorado River.

Elevations vary from 2,800 feet near St. George, Utah's "Dixie," to 11,314 feet at Brian Head, a rise of over 8,500 feet in 57 air line miles. The southern rim of the Great Basin provides spectacular scenery. Colorado River canyons break away in a thousand miles of colored cliffs and steep-walled gorges.

High-altitude forests and gently rolling hills characterize the Markagunt, Paunsaugunt, and Aquarius Plateaus, Boulder Mountain, one of the largest and highest plateaus in the United States, is dotted with hundreds of small lakes, ten to eleven thousand feet above sea level.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The several mountain ranges, broad plateaus, and timbered slopes of the Dixie National Forest provide exciting opportunities for families to picnic, camp, hunt, fish, ride, hike, and in other ways enjoy the out of doors.

Camp and picnic sites are developed for your use and enjoyment. These are designed to maintain a natural atmosphere, and the facilities provided are limited to those needed for safety and sanitation. Drinking water is generally available, but where it is not you should provide your water from a source known to be safe. Fifteen of the most accessible sites are shown on the map, and from the recreation area chart can be determined the facilities and recreation opportunities available at or near each one.

Enjoy your National Forest and help keep it clean and free from fire.

SERVICES

Privately-owned resorts on National Forest land at Panguitch Lake and Navajo Lake rent boats and cabins, provide meals and sell gasoline and groceries. Communities adjacent to the forest have excellent motels and cafes. Riding horses can be rented in the various communities.

Livestock convert forage into food and fiber for man's use.

INFORMATION

For additional information about the Dixie National Forest, write or visit the Forest Supervisor's office 500 South Main, Cedar City, or Forest Ranger offices in Enterprise, St. George, Cedar City, Panguitch, Circleville, Escalante or Teasdale.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Southern Utah is rich in historical lore. The first inhabitants were the Indians, the Pah-Utes, and a mysterious group archeologists refer to as the Mesa Verda branch of the Anasazi culture. For protection from marauding tribes and the elements the latter people often built cliff dwellings high on the inaccessible canyon walls of the Colorado River tributaries. This small, peaceful group vanished before the coming of the white man; but their stone huts, locally known as "Moqui Houses" remain in the high ledges. Many of these "Houses" are visible from the road near Escalante.

The first white men were met by the Pah-Utes or Piute Indians. This nation of many clans ranged the country from Utah Lake south to Navajo-land. In the beginning these Indians posed a serious threat to the settlers.

Father Silvestre Veles de Escalante, a courageous Spanish priest, was the first white explorer to record his travels through southern Utah. He described the Dixie geography in 1776. Other Spaniards followed Escalante's footsteps, and by 1800 the Old Spanish Trail from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, California, was an established route. It somewhat paralleled present Highway 91 for miles through southern Utah. Used for many years by the Spanish, who traded horses for Indian slaves along the route, it was known also as the Slave Trail.

Between about 1835 and 1850, trappers, traders, gold hunters, and adventurers traveled this road regularly. In 1844, John C. Fremont found this to be a "Well-defined trail" over which travel was possible with little difficulty, except for marauding Piute Indians.

WILDLIFE

The Dixie National Forest abounds in wildlife, including a large mule deer herd. About 8,000 animals are harvested annually. More than 17,000 hunters from Utah, Nevada, and California comb the mountains each fall for the chance to stalk the wily animals.

Other wild animals reside in the forest – bear, cougar, badger, bobcat, coyote, fox, porcupine, mink, ruffed and blue grouse, and the recently introduced species, chukar partridge and wild turkey.

The Utah Fish and Game Department establishes bag limits and hunting seasons. The Forest Service has responsibility for wildlife habitat on the National Forest and for coordinating wildlife needs with the use of other resources.

Management plans provide for big game range improvement and the protection and improvement of the habitat of other wild animals where necessary or desirable. Often under multiple-use management, the use of other resources enhances wildlife habitat. For example, the harvesting of timber encourages an abundance of grass and browse for big game until new timber growth again becomes dominant. Thus, the sustained yield and harvest of timber are coordinated with big game needs.

Mining and oil and gas drilling are managed to protect and conserve the surface values and to reduce or eliminate interference with surface resource uses and values.

WATER AND THE FOREST

The most important product of the western National Forests is water. In arid Utah, where every city and town, every ranch or farm, and every industry is dependent upon water originating on the mountains, this is particularly true.

The mountains of the Dixie National Forest reach upward from the deseret floor, "milking" the moisture-laden air. Thus, they become humid island reservoirs that receive an annual precipitation of from 10 inches in the lower foothills to about 35 inches on the mountain tops. Most of the precipitation falls as snow, forming a vast frozen blanket. In spring and early summer, the resulting water percolates into the earth to emerge gradually in springs and seeps. These collect into cold, clear mountain streams to slake the valley's thirst during hot, dry summers.

Torrential summer rains of short duration often occur on steep mountain slopes. If the slopes are denuded by fire, overgrazing or other means, the soil is splashed by raindrops and carried away by rivulets of water which converge to form raging floods. A well-vegetated soil mantle serves as a natural reservoir, absorbing the raindrops and holding back destructive storm runoff. Multiple-use management insures that all uses are coordinated with watershed requirements.

TIMBER

About twenty-nine million board feet of timber can be harvested year after year on the Dixie National Forest indefinitely. The Forest Ranger designates the trees to be cut, using proved management practices which assure continuous and maximum growth of the remaining trees, provide for new trees to sprout and perpetuate the forest, and protect or improve other resources and uses.

Roads built to harvest timber provide access to recreation and scenic areas. They are used by hunters and fishermen, and by the Forest Ranger in protecting and managing all the forest resources.

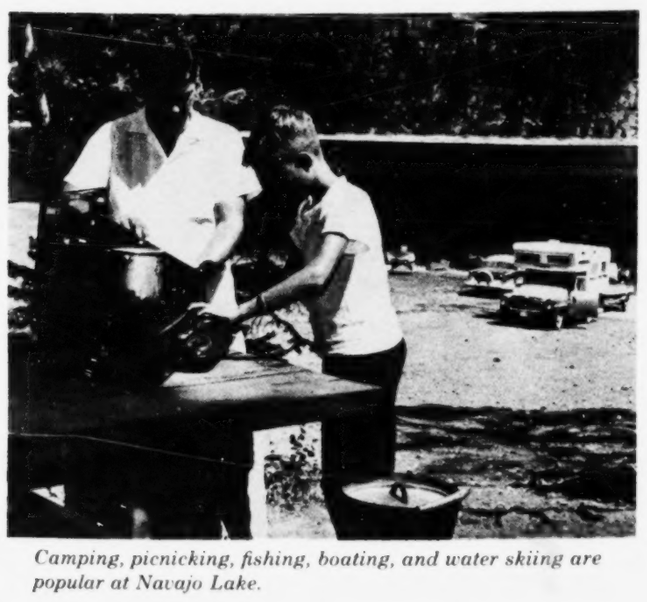
FORAGE

The forage crop on the Dixie National Forest is harvested by about 20,000 cattle and 37,000 sheep. These animals belong to approximately 400 farm and ranch families that depend upon summer grazing to round out their livestock operations.

These grazing areas are continually studied by range experts, who prepare management plans to insure proper use of the forage resources and to correlate grazing with other forest resources and values.

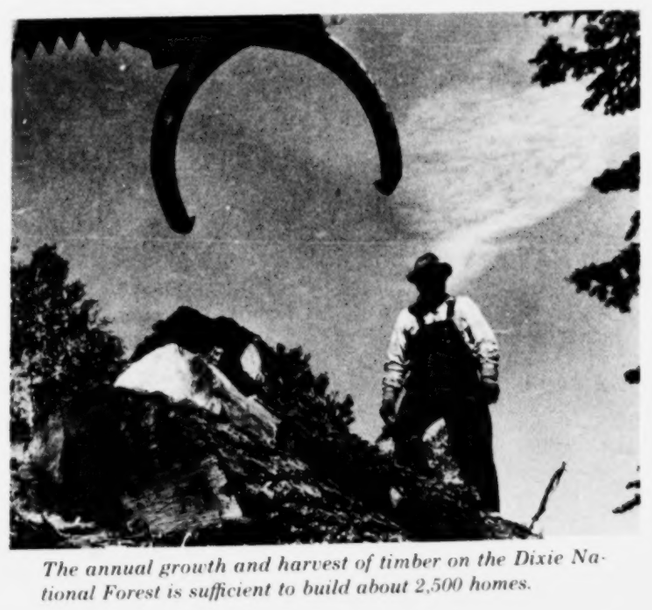
MINERALS, OIL AND GAS

Practically all of the Dixie National Forest is open to mineral prospecting and oil and gas exploration. Coal and iron ore deposits have been mined for many years in southern Utah, mostly on lands adjacent to the Forest. Over one million acres on the Dixie National Forest have been leased for oil exploration within the last few years.



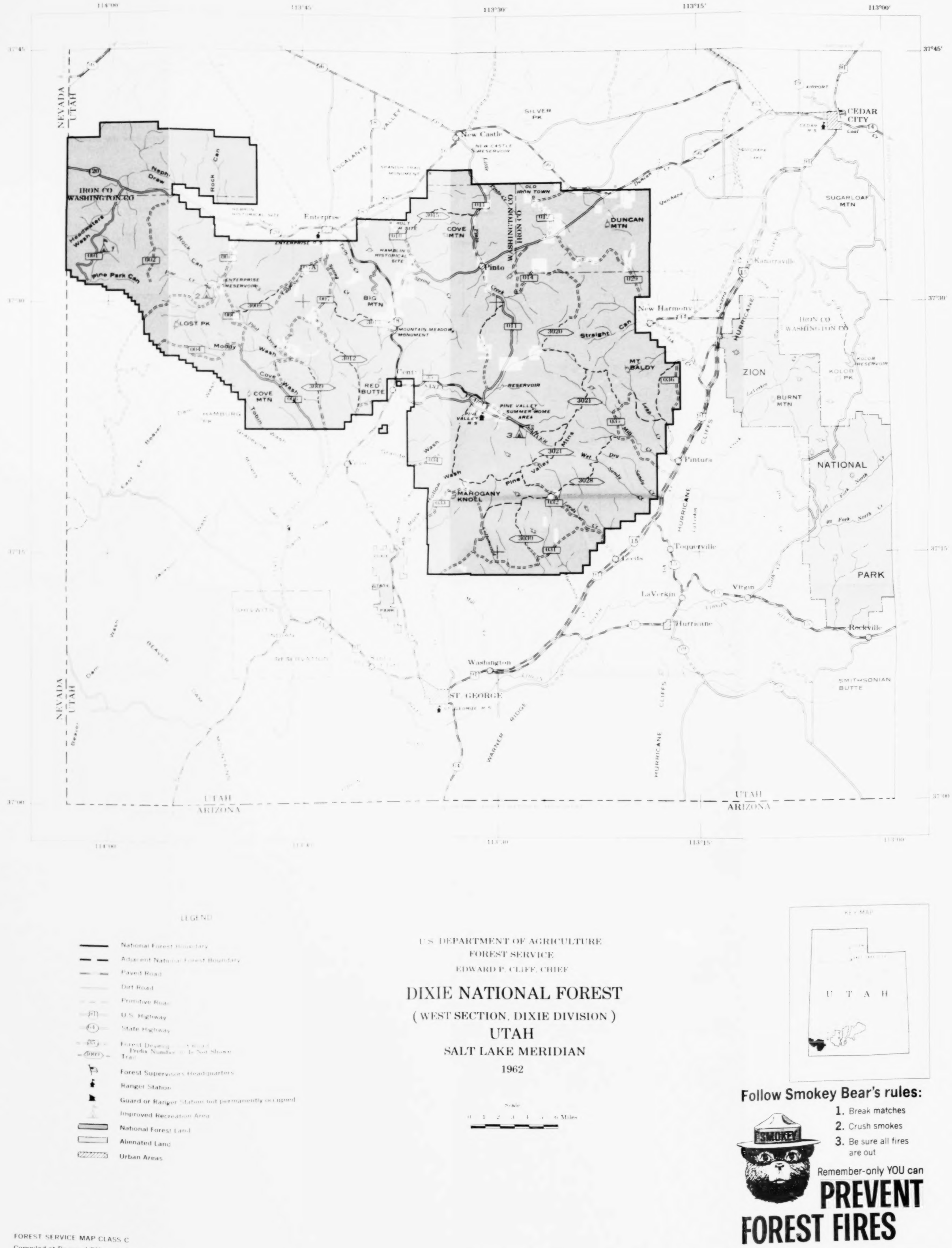
Camping, picnicking, fishing, boating, and water skiing are popular at Navajo Lake.

More than 8,000 deer are harvested annually.



The annual growth and harvest of timber on the Dixie National Forest is sufficient to build about 2,500 homes.

March 81- 2136



LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Paved Road
- Dirt Road
- Primitive Road
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- Forest Development Road (Prefix Number Is Not Shown)
- Trail
- Forest Supervisors Headquarters
- Ranger Station
- Guard or Ranger Station not permanently occupied
- Improved Recreation Area
- National Forest Land
- Alienated Land
- Urban Areas

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

(WEST SECTION, DIXIE DIVISION)

UTAH

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

1962

Scale
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles

KEY MAP

Follow Smokey Bear's rules:

1. Break matches
2. Crush smokes
3. Be sure all fires are out

Remember-only YOU can

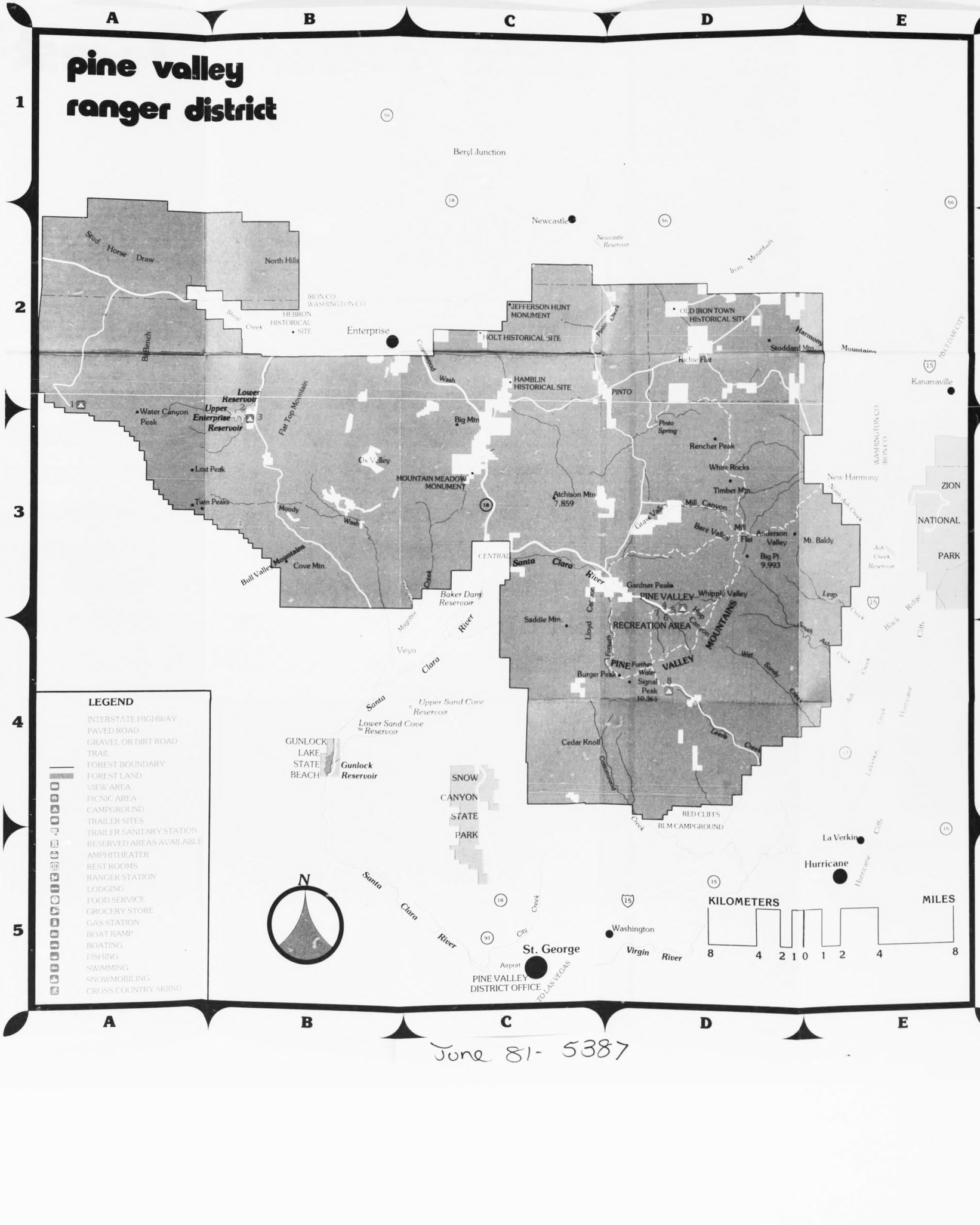
PREVENT FOREST FIRES

FOREST SERVICE MAP CLASS C
Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962

Longitude west of Greenwich

Polyconic Projection. 1927 North American datum.

pine valley ranger district



LEGEND

- INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
- PAVED ROAD
- GRAVEL OR DIRT ROAD
- TRAIL
- FOREST BOUNDARY
- FOREST LAND
- VIEW AREA
- PICNIC AREA
- CAMPGROUND
- TRAILER SITES
- TRAILER SANITARY STATION
- RESERVED AREAS AVAILABLE
- AMPHITHEATER
- REST ROOMS
- RANGER STATION
- LODGING
- FOOD SERVICE
- GROCERY STORE
- GAS STATION
- BOAT RAMP
- BOATING
- FISHING
- SWIMMING
- SNOWMOBILING
- CROSS COUNTRY SKIING

dixie National Forest

utah
u.s. department of agriculture
forest service
intermountain region

D.S. GOVT. PUBS.
DEPOSITORY 376
NEVADA TECHNICAL LIBRARY
A64/981
A13.13

TOPOGRAPHY

These Districts are part of the Colorado Plateau Province. The dominant landforms of this part of the Forest are the Pine Valley Mountains and the Markagunt Plateau. The Pine Valley Mountains rise from relatively low country to some of the most rugged mountains in southern Utah. The Markagunt Plateau reaches even higher than the Pine Valley Mountains. Brian Head has an elevation of 11,307 feet, over 7,000 feet higher than parts of the Pine Valley District less than 50 miles away. Especially on its south and west edges, the plateau drops away to the valleys in spectacular canyons, amphitheaters, cliffs, and pinnacles. Cedar Breaks is the most well known example of this colorful, eroded topography.

Both Districts also have quite a bit of flatter, gentler terrain. In the west, much of this land is in valleys under 8,000 feet. Alpine meadows over 9,000 and even 10,000 feet are prevalent on the Markagunt Plateau.

CLIMATE

The high mountains and plateaus of the western half of the Dixie offer cool alternatives to the summer heat in the valleys and deserts below. The highland temperatures rarely exceed 80°F, while not far to the south, summer temperatures often exceed 100°F. The uplands also receive more precipitation than the arid lowlands. About a third of the total precipitation falls as rain, mostly during summer thunderstorms that can cause flash flooding. The remaining precipitation falls as snow, mostly from October through April. Although most roads are open by April in the lower elevations, late May at the higher elevations, accumulated snow remains in some locations into June.

WATER

The most important resource of the western National Forests is water. [illegible] harm, and every industry is dependent upon water originating from the mountains. This importance is magnified. The mountains of the Dixie National Forest receive much more precipitation than the adjacent valleys because the air, cooled by the higher elevations, can hold less moisture as it rises over the mountains. Part of this water drains north into the Great Basin and part drains south into the Colorado River system via Ash Creek, the Virgin River, the Santa Clara River, and other tributaries.

Besides providing the lifeblood of the valleys, the mountains water supply is a vital resource within the Forest. Stock and wildlife watering, fish habitats, vegetation, water recreation, and domestic water supplies all rely on having adequate water. Water monitoring stations regularly check the water quality in key locations in the District. This sampling program has confirmed the overall high quality of our water. Monitoring will continue to insure that Forest waters are not degraded in the future.

WILDLIFE

Southwestern Utah possesses a wide range of wildlife habitats stretching from the harsh, desert rock canyons to the high, cold spruce forests. These varied habitats support a rich variety of wildlife that offer visitors opportunities at hunting, fur trapping, fishing, photographing, and animal watching. For hunters, the main object of attention is the mule deer. A few black bear and cougar are also present in the area, and a small number of elk have migrated to the Markagunt Plateau from a herd introduced on Mount Dutton. Bobcat, beaver, muskrat, coyote, marmot, cottontail, and snowshoe hare are among the major small game and furbearing animals on these Districts. The chief game birds are sage grouse, blue grouse, mourning dove, band-tailed pigeon, wild turkey, and waterfowl. Nongame species include the bald eagle, an endangered species, the spotted bat, a threatened species, the golden eagle, osprey, and western burrowing owl, all classified as unique species, and the prairie falcon.

Over 100 miles of streams and numerous lakes and impoundments provide habitat for cutthroat, rainbow, brook, brown, and arctic grayling trout. Panguitch Lake, Navajo Lake, Duck Creek, and Pine Valley Reservoir are the most popular fisheries in the west half of the Dixie.

In the past, certain management practices - grazing, logging, pest control, road construction, etc. - had detrimental impacts on some wildlife habitats. Changing public attitudes and increased environmental awareness have directed the Forest Service, in cooperation with the Division of Wildlife Resources, to improve habitats in concert with the management of other Forest resources. This effort is far from finished. The Forest Service will continue its programs to further enhance wildlife habitats.

TIMBER AND VEGETATION

Vegetation types in the area are largely determined by elevation. Pinyon pine and Utah juniper, which are noncommercial timber types, prevail on the Forest below 8,000 feet. Ponderosa pine is the most common species between 8,000 and 9,000 feet. Douglas fir and aspen occur between 9,000 and 10,000 feet and spruce, fir, and meadow types predominate in the highlands over 10,000 feet. Timber production benefits the local economy and helps to provide valuable lumber to the Nation.

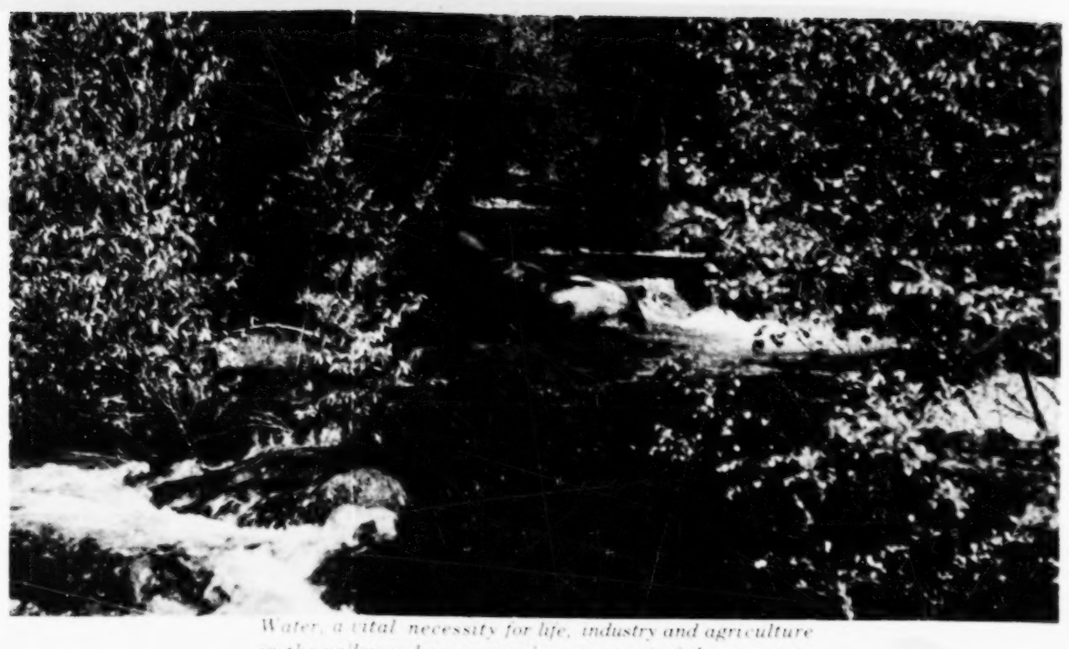
Timber is cut and harvested according to strict Forest Service specifications. Through this careful supervision, the Dixie assures that timber, watersheds, wildlife habitat, and scenic landscapes have a healthy future.

FORAGE

Through a well regulated allotment system, these two Districts provide range for thousands of head of sheep and cattle. The sheep and cattle allotments are an integral part of the ranchers' resources and local economic health. Without Forest rangeland, most ranchers would be forced to severely curtail the size and thus the profitability of their operations. However, these economic benefits must be kept in balance with the need to protect and preserve the resources of the Forest.

June 81 - 5387

DIXIE
National Forest



Water, a vital necessity for life, industry and agriculture in the valley enhances man's enjoyment of the mountain.

You, as a citizen of the United States, are joint owner of this mountainous area – almost two million acres stretching 170 miles across southern Utah. Known as the "Land of the Rainbow Canyons," it includes high plateaus and deep canyons of outstanding scenic beauty. The largest National Forest in Utah, it straddles the divide between the Great Basin and the Colorado River.

Elevations vary from 2,800 feet near St. George, Utah's "Dixie," to 11,314 feet at Brian Head, a rise of over 8,500 feet in 57 air line miles. The southern rim of the Great Basin provides spectacular scenery. Colorado River canyons break away in a thousand miles of colored cliffs and steep-walled gorges.

High-altitude forests and gently rolling hills characterize the Markagunt, Paunsaugunt, and Aquarius Plateaus, Boulder Mountain, one of the largest and highest plateaus in the United States, is dotted with hundreds of small lakes, ten to eleven thousand feet above sea level.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The several mountain ranges, broad plateaus, and timbered slopes of the Dixie National Forest provide exciting opportunities for families to picnic, camp, hunt, fish, ride, hike, and in other ways enjoy the out of doors.

Camp and picnic sites are developed for your use and enjoyment. These are designed to maintain a natural atmosphere, and the facilities provided are limited to those needed for safety and sanitation. Drinking water is generally available, but where it is not you should provide your water from a source known to be safe. Fifteen of the most accessible sites are shown on the map, and from the recreation area chart can be determined the facilities and recreation opportunities available at or near each one.

Enjoy your National Forest and help keep it clean and free from fire.

SERVICES

Privately-owned resorts on National Forest land at Panguitch Lake and Navajo Lake rent boats and cabins, provide meals and sell gasoline and groceries. Communities adjacent to the forest have excellent motels and cafes. Riding horses can be rented in the various communities.

Livestock convert forage into food and fiber for man's use.

INFORMATION

For additional information about the Dixie National Forest, write or visit the Forest Supervisor's office 500 South Main, Cedar City, or Forest Ranger offices in Enterprise, St. George, Cedar City, Panguitch, Circleville, Escalante or Teasdale.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Southern Utah is rich in historical lore. The first inhabitants were the Indians, the Pah-Utes, and a mysterious group archeologists refer to as the Mesa Verda branch of the Anasazi culture. For protection from marauding tribes and the elements the latter people often built cliff dwellings high on the inaccessible canyon walls of the Colorado River tributaries. This small, peaceful group vanished before the coming of the white man; but their stone huts, locally known as "Moqui Houses" remain in the high ledges. Many of these "Houses" are visible from the road near Escalante.

The first white men were met by the Pah-Utes or Piute Indians. This nation of many clans ranged the country from Utah Lake south to Navajo-land. In the beginning these Indians posed a serious threat to the settlers.

Father Silvestre Veles de Escalante, a courageous Spanish priest, was the first white explorer to record his travels through southern Utah. He described the Dixie geography in 1776. Other Spaniards followed Escalante's footsteps, and by 1800 the Old Spanish Trail from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, California, was an established route. It somewhat paralleled present Highway 91 for miles through southern Utah. Used for many years by the Spanish, who traded horses for Indian slaves along the route, it was known also as the Slave Trail.

Between about 1835 and 1850, trappers, traders, gold hunters, and adventurers traveled this road regularly. In 1844, John C. Fremont found this to be a "Well-defined trail" over which travel was possible with little difficulty, except for marauding Piute Indians.

WILDLIFE

The Dixie National Forest abounds in wildlife, including a large mule deer herd. About 8,000 animals are harvested annually. More than 17,000 hunters from Utah, Nevada, and California comb the mountains each fall for the chance to stalk the wily animals.

Other wild animals reside in the forest – bear, cougar, badger, bobcat, coyote, fox, porcupine, mink, ruffed and blue grouse, and the recently introduced species, chukar partridge and wild turkey.

The Utah Fish and Game Department establishes bag limits and hunting seasons. The Forest Service has responsibility for wildlife habitat on the National Forest and for coordinating wildlife needs with the use of other resources.

Management plans provide for big game range improvement and the protection and improvement of the habitat of other wild animals where necessary or desirable. Often under multiple-use management, the use of other resources enhances wildlife habitat. For example, the harvesting of timber encourages an abundance of grass and browse for big game until new timber growth again becomes dominant. Thus, the sustained yield and harvest of timber are coordinated with big game needs.

Mining and oil and gas drilling are managed to protect and conserve the surface values and to reduce or eliminate interference with surface resource uses and values.

WATER AND THE FOREST

The most important product of the western National Forests is water. In arid Utah, where every city and town, every ranch or farm, and every industry is dependent upon water originating on the mountains, this is particularly true.

The mountains of the Dixie National Forest reach upward from the deseret floor, "milking" the moisture-laden air. Thus, they become humid island reservoirs that receive an annual precipitation of from 10 inches in the lower foothills to about 35 inches on the mountain tops. Most of the precipitation falls as snow, forming a vast frozen blanket. In spring and early summer, the resulting water percolates into the earth to emerge gradually in springs and seeps. These collect into cold, clear mountain streams to slake the valley's thirst during hot, dry summers.

Torrential summer rains of short duration often occur on steep mountain slopes. If the slopes are denuded by fire, overgrazing or other means, the soil is splashed by raindrops and carried away by rivulets of water which converge to form raging floods. A well-vegetated soil mantle serves as a natural reservoir, absorbing the raindrops and holding back destructive storm runoff. Multiple-use management insures that all uses are coordinated with watershed requirements.

TIMBER

About twenty-nine million board feet of timber can be harvested year after year on the Dixie National Forest indefinitely. The Forest Ranger designates the trees to be cut, using proved management practices which assure continuous and maximum growth of the remaining trees, provide for new trees to sprout and perpetuate the forest, and protect or improve other resources and uses.

Roads built to harvest timber provide access to recreation and scenic areas. They are used by hunters and fishermen, and by the Forest Ranger in protecting and managing all the forest resources.

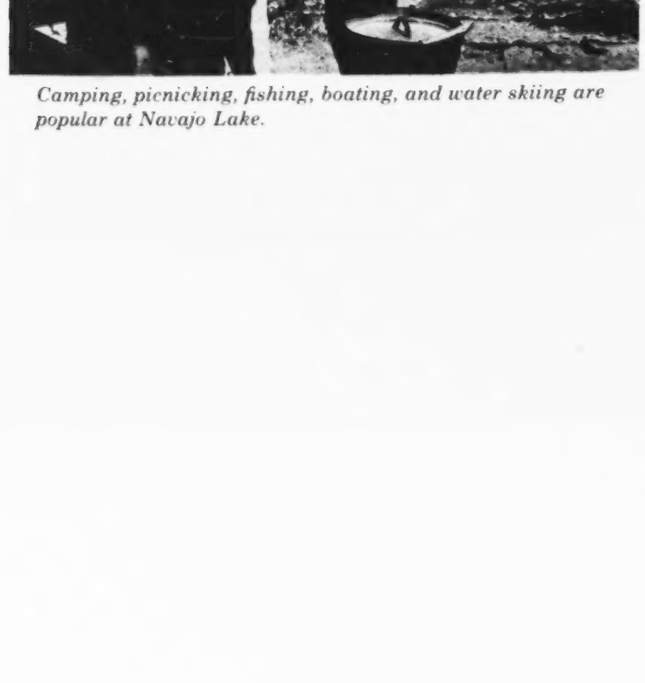
FORAGE

The forage crop on the Dixie National Forest is harvested by about 20,000 cattle and 37,000 sheep. These animals belong to approximately 400 farm and ranch families that depend upon summer grazing to round out their livestock operations.

These grazing areas are continually studied by range experts, who prepare management plans to insure proper use of the forage resources and to correlate grazing with other forest resources and values.

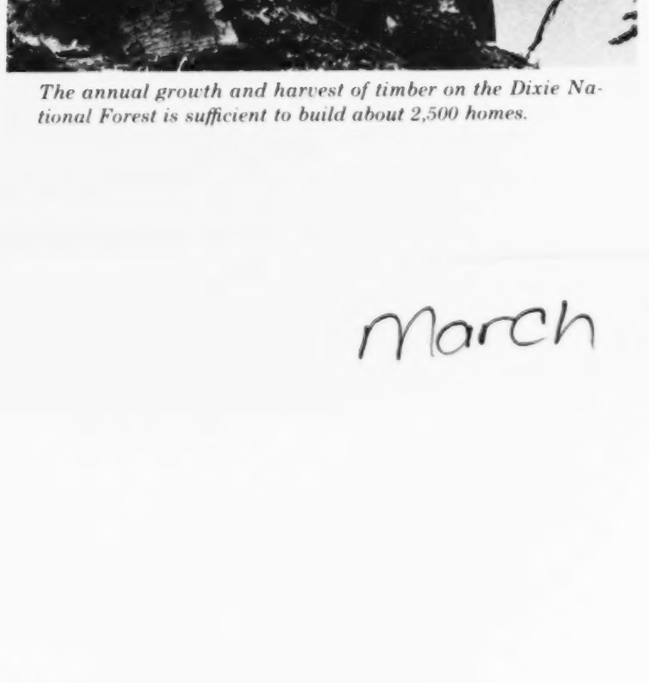
MINERALS, OIL AND GAS

Practically all of the Dixie National Forest is open to mineral prospecting and oil and gas exploration. Coal and iron ore deposits have been mined for many years in southern Utah, mostly on lands adjacent to the Forest. Over one million acres on the Dixie National Forest have been leased for oil exploration within the last few years.



Camping, picnicking, fishing, boating, and water skiing are popular at Navajo Lake.

More than 8,000 deer are harvested annually.



The annual growth and harvest of timber on the Dixie National Forest is sufficient to build about 2,500 homes.

March 81- c

LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Paved Road
- Dirt Road
- Primitive Road
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- Forest Development Road (Prefix Number or It Not Shown)
- Trail
- Forest Supervisors Headquarters
- Ranger Station
- Guard or Ranger Station not permanently occupied
- Improved Recreation Area
- National Forest Land
- Alienated Land
- Urban Areas

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

(WEST SECTION, DIXIE DIVISION)

UTAH

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

1962

Scale

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles

KEY MAP

Follow Smokey Bear's rules:

1. Break matches
2. Crush smokes
3. Be sure all fires are out

Remember-only YOU can

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

FOREST SERVICE MAP CLASS C

Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962.

Longitude west of Greenwich

Polyconic Projection, 1927 North American datum.

0136